

REMARKS

Applicant wishes to thank the Examiner for the attention accorded to the instant application, and respectfully requests reconsideration of the application as amended.

Formal Matters

In this Response, claims 1, 5-12, 16-21, 23, 24, 26-29, 32-37 and 40-51 are pending. Claims 6 and 8 are amended to be independent claims, each incorporating the features and limitations of its base claim. Applicant appreciates that the Examiner finds claims 6, 8, 17, 25, 33, 41 and 43 allowable but objected to for being dependent from rejected base claims.

Rejection of Claims Under 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 1, 5, 12, 16, 21, 37, 40, 47 and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Timothy Bickmore et al., "Web Page Filtering and Re-Authoring for Mobile Users", The Computer Journal, Volume 42, No. 6, 1999 (hereinafter "Bickmore") in view of Shinoda Mayumi, Japanese Patent Publication 08-202655 (hereinafter "Shinoda") and further in view of Isomichi et al., U. S. Patent Application Publication No. 2001/0000358 (hereinafter "Isomichi"). This rejection should be withdrawn based on the comments and remarks herein.

Among the problems recognized and solved by Applicant's claimed invention is the need for a wireless communication system and method for changing a language to be displayed in a wireless client that can economically use the wireless client, store minimum patterns and avoid incorrect display of the fonts. Accordingly, in applicant's

inventive system and method, a plurality of fonts are not stored in a wireless client; instead fonts to be stored are limited to fonts required for a user. The required fonts are determined by using information such as an identification code of the wireless client during an authentication process performed in commencing a service to the wireless client. The determined fonts are transferred to the wireless client from a font server or a font memory in the gateway server.

The Examiner acknowledges that neither Bickmore nor Shinoda disclose an authenticating unit that performs authentication for connecting the wireless client to the gateway server. However, the Examiner alleges that Isomichi discloses this feature. Applicant respectfully disagrees. While Isomichi discloses an authentication unit, it is not capable of performing authentication while the font determining unit determines the font as recited in the independent claims. Instead, the authentication unit disclosed by Isomichi authenticates a user before any other actions are taken, and, if the user is not authenticated, further actions are prevented. In particular, Isomichi discloses that the gateway checks the user ID/ password/ authorized information by referring to the authentication table and automatically converts the user ID/password/authorized information into the designation of the service provider, *when the check result is "OK"* (paragraph [0075]). If the check result is not "OK", an error is transmitted (paragraph [0049]). Thus, the hypothetical combination of Isomichi with Bickmore and Shinoda would not result in applicant's invention as recited in the independent claims.

It has been held by the courts that to establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art.

See, *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974). As illustrated above, the hypothetical combination of Bickmore, Shinoda and Isomichi does not disclose or suggest a font determining unit that determines the font while the authenticating unit performs the authentication, and does not disclose or suggest each and every feature of the present invention as recited in independent claims 1, 12, 21, 37 and 47. Thus *prima facie* obviousness has not been established. Accordingly, these independent claims are distinguishable over the art of record in the application. Claim 5 depends from independent claim 1, claim 16 depends from independent claim 12, and claim 40 depends from independent claim 37. Therefore, claims 5, 16 and 40 incorporate novel and nonobvious features of their respective base claims and are patentably distinguishable over the art of record in the application for at least the reasons that their respective base claims are patentably distinguishable over the art of record in the application. Hence, this rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 3, 14 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as obvious over Bickmore, Shinoda, Isomichi, and being well known in the art. Claims 3, 14 and 22 are canceled.

Claims 9-11, 18-20, 26-29, 34-36, 44-46 and 48-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being obvious over Bickmore, Shinoda, Isomichi and the Official Notice taken by the Examiner. This rejection should be withdrawn based on the comments and remarks herein.

The Official Notice does not remedy the deficiencies of Bickmore, Shinoda, Isomichi, discussed above, as it relates to Applicant's invention as claimed in independent claims 1, 12, 21, 29, 37, and 47. Specifically, the Official Notice does not

teach or suggest a font determining unit that determines the font while the authenticating unit performs the authentication, nor is this well known in the art. Hence, *prima facie* obviousness has not been established. Claims 9-11, 18-20, 26-28, 34-36, 44-46 and 48-50 depend from independent claims 1, 12, 21, 29, 37, and 47, respectively, and thus incorporate the novel and nonobvious features thereof. Accordingly, claims 9-11, 18-20, 26-28, 34-36, 44-46 and 48-50 are patentably distinguishable over the art of record in the application for at least the reasons that their respective base claims are patentably distinguishable over the art of record in the application. Therefore, this rejection should be withdrawn.

Rejection of claims 7, 23, 24, 32 and 42 Under 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 7, 23, 24, 32 and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 being unpatentable over Bickmore in view of Shinoda and in view of Isomichi, and further in view of Simon, U.S. Patent No. 6,065,008. This rejection should be withdrawn based on the comments and remarks herein.

Simon does not remedy the deficiencies of Bickmore combined with Shinoda and/or Isomichi as they relate to applicant's invention as recited in independent claims 1, 21, 29 and 37, as discussed above. Since claims 7, 23-24, 32 and 42 depend from these independent base claims, respectively, claims 7, 23-24, 32 and 42 incorporate the novel and nonobvious features thereof and are patentably distinguishable over the art of record in the application for at least the reasons that their respective base claims are patentably distinguishable over the art of record in the application. Therefore, this rejection should be withdrawn.

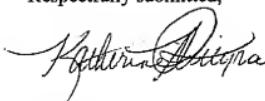
Allowable Subject Matter

Applicant appreciates that the Examiner finds claims 6, 8, 17, 25, 33, 41 and 43 would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. As discussed above, claims 6 and 8 are amended to be in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim; neither has any intervening claims. Hence, at least claims 6 and 8 are now allowable, and should be allowed.

Conclusion

For at least the reasons set forth in the foregoing discussion, Applicant believes that the Application is now allowable and respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider the rejections and allow the Application. Should the Examiner have any questions regarding this Amendment, or regarding the Application generally, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,



Katherine R. Vieyra
Registration No. 47,155

SCULLY, SCOTT, MURPHY & PRESSER, P.C.
400 Garden City Plaza, Suite 300
Garden City, New York 11530
(516) 742-4343
KRV/vh